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he governed" cannot be seconded. The reasoning is well sustained throughout but does not suffice to overcome the old-time judgment—that sanctioned by Johnston, Fiske and other historians of note.

The story of the Quakers of New England is told in a vivid and vigorous manner. The Puritans are charged with having an illegal and unconstitutional government that denied them, in a manner most un-American, the rights of all Englishmen. The essay on "Witches" shows that the tendency of man, like that of other animals, is to revert to original types in lower grades. In the "Loyalists" the author indicates that many of the so-called traitors were acting in all good conscience and would make Americans of worth to-day.

J. A. JAMES.

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Evolution and Effort and their Relation to Religion and Politics.

By EDMOND KELLY, M. A., F. G. S. Pp. ix, 297. Price, \$1.25.
New York : D. Appleton & Co., 1895.

Mr. Kelly has set himself in this little volume of essays, for the single chapters savor rather of a collection of essays than of connected parts of a well worked-out treatise, a very interesting but an exceedingly difficult task. Evolution is of course the watchword in all scientific work of our age, and has made itself felt of late in a peculiarly forcible manner in all social studies. Evolutional philosophy has been exceedingly helpful in all fields where it has been applied by its general suggestiveness in extending the horizon of investigation. More especially is this true in social science where it has cleared up many inexplicable relations previously observed among social phenomena, but it has invariably introduced more problems than it has solved, and has rather unsettled than helped to solve the ethical side of social questions. Ethics, economics and sociology are closely related and interwoven sciences, but beyond the discovery of this fact little has been done that helps us to say how they are related. Mr. Spencer's great system was least productive where most was expected—in his volume on ethics—and he is largely responsible for the determinism introduced in social science by telling us that man's efforts to ameliorate social conditions were more apt to work harm than good, and leading us to believe that faith in the principle of social selection and a large measure of *laissez-faire* would bring us to the desired haven of social peace. The drift of current thought is away from Mr. Spencer at this point and yet in spite of the fact that the results

of "effort" are exaggerated in many quarters, *e. g.* the socialists of all types, and the teachings of evolution ignored, the poison of determinism has entered a destructive wedge in the work of the more thoughtful and influential leaders in social philosophy.

Mr. Kelly makes a good start in a good cause, and if his very readable book arouses more serious work on the part of those better qualified to speak on the wide range of special topics he introduces and suggests, it will have accomplished a worthy end. He recognizes at the outset and does not lose sight of the fact that evolution means development and nothing more, and that its laws can, at most, show us what we may expect provided we know the conditions with which we start. The developments within the limits prescribed by those conditions may be retrogression instead of progress. We think of evolution too often merely as progress because in the biological world this has been true in a vast number of observations, but in the world of social phenomena man has certainly demonstrated his ability to choose to the extent that he has at times gone backward rather than forward. Human choice, whether defended or denied philosophically in the ultimate analysis, certainly is a factor of no mean proportions in determining immediate social welfare. So much Mr. Kelly states clearly and illustrates fully. He attempts more: He would prove it to be the determining factor in social selection able to defeat the ends of natural selection which placed man at the head of the predatory system, but having once placed him there would, if unchecked, have worked his ruin. Man has, however, converted fear into reverence, passion into love and ferocity into courage, and has by intelligence and choice oftentimes opposed the forces of evolution, and is no longer automatically developed by blind processes, but is himself directing the forces of evolution. This, at least, is Mr. Kelly's thesis, which he tries to establish from a hasty review of the more or less well-known facts drawn from recent experience in the problems of Church and State, municipal misgovernment, pauperism, socialism, education and party government, to each of which topics a chapter of the book is devoted. A well-informed student will find in them, however, no new contribution to the literature of these topics, except in so far as the use that is made of familiar material is new to him.

Mr. Kelly makes much of religion as a social force, but his discussions of the historic and scientific view of religion and its conflict with science to which three chapters and parts of others are devoted, are less happy than the other portions of the book, and his conclusions lack the force and ethical vigor that characterizes many of his other suggestions. The general reader interested in social and

philosophical topics will find the book entertaining and suggestive, and special students will sympathize with the aims of the author rather than be satisfied with his arguments or greatly profited by his instruction.

S. M. LINDSAY.

The Winning of the West. By THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Pp. 339. Price, \$2.50. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1894.

The present is the third volume of the series in which Mr. Roosevelt has undertaken to tell the story of the invasion and taming of the western wilderness, the driving back of the Indian possessors, and the erection of free governments on the soil thus wrested at great expense of blood and treasure from the hands of the savage. The first two volumes, "From the Alleghanies to the Mississippi," 1769-1776, 1777-1783, deal with the explorations and conquest of the territory, its relations to the Americans in the struggle against Great Britain and the events of the earlier period. The third volume has for its specific sub-title, "The Founding of the Trans-Alleghany Commonwealths," 1783-1790, from the end of the Revolution when men were able to turn their attention from a foreign foe to organization and development on the frontier, to the time when Kentucky was ready for admission into the Union, and Tennessee had been organized as the Southwest Territory.

The volume devotes a chapter to each of the important topics: The inrush of settlers after the Revolution and the Indian wars, the navigation of the Mississippi and the separatist movements, the State of Franklin, Kentucky's struggle for Statehood, the Northwest Territory, the war in the Northwest, the Southwest Territory. The chapter on the navigation of the Mississippi, as the one of the greatest and most lasting importance, commands more space than any other.

Since the publication of the first two volumes, the large and immensely rich collections of Lyman C. Draper have become available and are extensively used. The present volume is based even more largely on MSS. materials, than the two preceding ones. These sources have enabled the author to present some facts that are new to most students of southwestern history, and which will cause the Tennessean to abate a part at least of that hero worship which he has paid for the last eighty years to the memory of John Sevier, for Sevier was among those who held correspondence with Gardoqui, the Spanish minister to the United States, on the subject of an alliance between the Westerners and Spain. This correspondence was not occasioned, as was that of Wilkinson, Sebastian and others,